## REMARKS

Claims 1-18 remain in the application. Claims 1, 3, and 4 have been amended.

**Claim Rejections under 35 U.S.C. §§ 102(e) and 103(a)**

Claims 13-18 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,605,120 to Fields et al. ("Fields"). Claims 1-3, 5-7 and 10 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fields in view of U.S. Publication No. 2002/0133516 to Davis et al. ("Davis"). Claims 4, 8-9, and 11-12 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fields in view of Davis in view of U.S. Publication No. 2002/00069175 to Burich ("Burich"). In discussing the Davis and Burich references, Applicants are making no admission that the filing dates of these published applications predate the invention dates of the present application.

Embodiments of the present invention pertain to the generation and communication of web pages. In one embodiment (e.g., such as described in claim 1), a console engine receives a request for a web page and communicates with an XML repository that has a plurality of parts of web pages, a plurality of HTML/XML templates, and an application handler registered to modify one of the templates. With an extracted template for the requested web page, the use of the application handler generates a part of the web page incorporates it into the template to form the web page (e.g., that can then be sent back to the user that sent a request for a web page).

In another embodiment of the present invention (e.g., such as described in claim 13), a first web page can transmit data to another web page (e.g., as seen in Fig. 1). For example, an incoming XML data element (IXDE) from a web site can be parsed based on delimiters to determine the source web page, the destination web page, and the data to be received by the destination web page. A pretoken is created from this XML data element and it is concatenated to a token to form a modified XML data element (MXDE). The MXDE can then be displayed using a web browser.

The features of these embodiments incorporated into the pending claims are neither shown nor suggested by the cited references.

Fields pertains to the filtering of access to web content. With respect to claim 13, much of the Office Action points to the description of Col. 17 of this reference. As described at Col. 16, line 64 to Col. 17, line 2, a web content provider can set policies to control "who is allowed to see what when." Claim 13 recites a method of communicating between web pages. Accordingly, first in the method is the receiving of an incoming XML data element. In Col. 17, lines 27-40, a hosting server 905 requests a web page from a web content provider web server. As seen from this section of Fields, the request is an HTTP request, there is no mention of an XML data element (see also, Col. 4, lines 63-65).

Second in the method of claim 13 is the parsing of the incoming XML data element to determine the source web page, the destination web page, and the data to be received by the destination web page. The Office Action finds support for this element at Col. 5, lines 15-20 and Col. 3, lines 5-10. In Fields, once a HTTP request for a web-page is received at the publisher 101 (see Fig. 2), the publisher requestscontent from a source site 107. A web-page of data is returned from the source site 107 (see. Col. 5, lines 1-5). The publisher 101 retrieves one or more "policies" from a database 109 for the content provider web-site 107. Using these policies, the publisher 101 parses the web-page content from the source site 107 into a new web page using a template 121. There is no disclosure in Fields however, that the incoming web page from web-site 107 is parsed based on delimiters to determine the source web page, the destination web page, and the data to be received by the destination web page.

Third and fourth in the method of claim 14, a pretoken is created from the data in the incoming XML data element and concatenated to a token to form a modified XML data element. Col. 17, lines 45-64 say that an XML tag is included with the data from the provider web-site. Though the Office Action interprets the XML tag as the pretoken, there is nothing in Fields that describes the XML tag as being created from the data in the incoming data element as called for in the claims. Moreover, the claim recites concatenating the pretoken to a token, and the Office Action's XML tag is not concatenated to anything in Fields.

With respect to claim 1, this claim calls for a console engine and an XML repository where the console engine extracts a template and an application handler registered to modify the template. Such a feature is found in claim 4, and this feature has been incorporated into claim 1.

The Office Action is clear that such a feature is neither shown nor suggested by the Fields or Davis references. Such a feature is not shown in Burich either. At paragraph 30 of Burich, this reference talks of how an API may be used to convert data that has been parsed into predefined specification text fields into an XML document. There is no disclosure in Burich concerning the incorporation of parts of web pages required by a template to form web page as called for in claim 1. Claims 7 and 10 include the feature that the application handlers are associated with the template, a feature neither shown nor suggested by the Burich or other cited references.

Since feature of the pending claims are neither shown nor suggested by the Fields, Davis or Burich references, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 1-18 under 35 U.S.C. §§ 102(b) and 103(a) is respectfully requested.

## CONCLUSION

For all the above reasons, the Applicant respectfully submits that this application is in condition for allowance. A Notice of Allowance is earnestly solicited.

The Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at (202) 220-4255 to discuss any matter concerning this application. The Office is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees or credit any overpayments under 37 C.F.R. § 1.16 or § 1.17 to Deposit Account No. 11-0600.

Respectfully submitted,
KENYON & KENYON

Dated: 1/18/05

By: _____
Shawn W. O'Dowd
Reg. No. 34,687

KENYON & KENYON
1500 K Street, NW
Suite 700
Washington DC, 20005
(202) 220-4200 telephone
(202) 220-4201 facsimile
DC:535531v1